Is published every of ernoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Thred street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Corrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum ; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

A Journalistic Fault Requiring Correction' THE Washington National Intelligencer has recently taken upon itself the onerous and certainly thankless duty or criticising and exposing the Radicals. Forgetting that its writings are appearing in 1865, and fondly going back to the days when the ut erances of Szaron, its editor, were the utterances of the Government of the United States, it soundly belabors all who decline to bow before its platitudes, and deem its assertions immaculate, because a quarter of a century ago it was the recognized head of American journalism. Like the "Sleeping Beauty," the Intelligencer fell into a somnific state some twenty years ago and has only awoke since the close of the war. Its articles are always spoken of as powerful. Now, a powerful article is generally a title applied to a labored, heavy editorial, and as such it was well chosen as the name of its leaders. Within twelve months, however, some life has been injected into its editorial veins, and we are pleased to see a marked improvement in its management, although we regret that there is no change in its tone.

Its most recent charge has been made against SUMNER and STEVENS, whom it characterizes as "joint conspirators against the life of the nation." It is not our purpose to follow the Intelligencer, or comment upon its tone. We merely select it because of its veteran position, and the ability with which its articles are written. it is with a desire to deprecate the tone of partisan hyperbole which has grown up during the war, and which, we regret to say, has outlived its cause. From time immemorial the habit of American journalism, of speaking in superlatives, of making either a god or a flend of any man of whose public acts it spoke, has made it a laughing stock to the calm and deliberate utterances of our more staid British contemporaries. A man with us is either CINCINNATUS OF CATALINE, a patriot or a traitor. While the war lasted such expressions were excusable, because of the heat and passion which, extending from the field of battle encompassed and enclosed within its turmoil and heat even those who, sitting in the editorial chair, were commenting on and too often ignorantly criticizing matters of which they knew nothing. Every editor during the struggle felt it a duty which he owed to bis country to work himself up into a sort of a frenzy, when in a species of domestic madness, he rushes madly into an attack on his opponent, and if he was not a "Copperhead," "traitor," "Rabel," or "Abolitionist," "negro stealer," and 'amalgamationist," it was because the writer had patronized Charbe's Synonyms, and forgotten his usual phraseology. While this might be pardonable in war times, it is not only inexcusable, but also absurd in days of peace. There are to-day no traiters, with the exception of those who are unrepentant engagers in the last Rebellion.

No man should be termed a trator, an enemy to his country, a disunionist, except one who, by his overt acts, has proved himself a Rebel, and who still remains evidently a fie to our country. When, therefore, the Intelligencer terms Messrs. STEVENS and SUMNER traitors," it not only is guilty of a falsehood but also of an act of folly. The force of the finest penned and most powerfully composed article would be utterly ruined by such a conclusion as the name of "traitor." It would weaken, it would ruin the ablest syllogism to call the man, because he be a political opponent, a Rebel, a title which would consign a man to the scaffold. Such might be passed by when our country was young, and our people were as excitable and as hot-headed as our journalists, and all together are continually in a state of semi-frenzy. Let us now imitate our transatlantic contemporaries. Let every article on a public man be well digested, and the ludicrous style of the Intelligencer be abandoned and discountenanced by every editor in our land.

The Rate of Interest.

"The Board of Trade have memorialized the Legislature to fix the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. This amount, they contend, 'will not buy as much of the necessaries of life as six, or even five per cent. a lew years are, because banks and cap talists and more profit in holding United States and other loans, than in lending money for business purposes, which is limited by law to six per cent., to the great disadvantage of manufactures and commerce. WE HAVE great doubts of the propriety of any such change as that requested. The high price of provisions and the increase in the prices of all the necessaries of life have reduced to comparative poverty those who had previously been able by their honest to'll to support themselves in comfort. These deprivations do not fall on the capitalist who has money to lend, but on the poor man who is compelled to borrow. The additional per cent, would therefore go to support the loaner of the money, and come from the man who was most affected by the rise of prices. If a small retailer finds that in order to continue his business he must raise a few thousand dollars on his note, we cannot see how the additional cost of living would act as an excuse for

| charging him what he is less able to pay than when the necessities of a family could be economically supplied. The parties , who would be benefited by such an addition are the rich, who do not need an increase of income. The Board of Trade is composed almost exclusively of wealthy citizens, and it would be to their advantage to secure the proposed change. But the poor man, the mass of our population, would, we sear, be injured and oppressed by such legislation. The wealth of the merchant can enable him to pass through the furnace of exorbitant charges, and come out uninjured; but if the ind gent are sublected to its privations, unaided by charity and oppressed by extortion, they will find it impossible to be respectable in life. We do not oppose the bill, because we have not heard any of the arguments of its advocates, but at the first glance it looks like fulfilling the Seriptural proverb, that "To him that hath shall be given, but to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

How a Would-be Ambassador Was

Treated. YESTERDAY evening papers from New York told us that BENJAMIN V. MCKENNA, Esq., was arrested for violation of the neutrality laws. No particulars were given. To-day we have an account of how the sacrileglous act was performed. After great difficulty he was found, and placed under arrest, he. however, warmly protesting against such an insult being offered to the Republic of Chili-To make assurance doubly sure, telegrams were sent to Washington respecting McKen-NA's official status The first answer received from the Chilian Minister was that McKenna was not to be considered as belonging to the Chilian delegation. The second answer returned was from Secretary SEWARD, who said McKenna was not known in any official capacity to the State Department. Acting on these replies, the authorities held the

The offense for which he was arrested was the fitting out of torpedo boats. They are small screw boats expressly built for the purpose of running alongside large ships and exploding a torpedo. 'they are similar in construction to the ones used by our Government in the late war, and average each from three to five tons burden. One of them was lying opposite Pavonia Ferry during the present week, and a few others were on the Jersey side of the water, convenient to the depot of the Eric Railroad. It is understood that there is a considerable number of them on the North river, all of which will, it is presumed, be seized by the authorities.

What will be the issue we do not know, but we hope that the indignation of the quasi Minister will not assume the form so chronically represented by WIKOFF, Count JOAN-NES, "Colorado" JEWETT, and other semiinsane diplomatists.

THE PROFIT IN GROWING COTTON .- In view of the fact that a large number of our citizens are discussing the propriety of emigrating to the Southern States, and settling in the various cotton-growing districts, and devoting their energies to its cultivation, we give the figures from De Bow's Review, a Southern journal of undoubted verzeity:-

The following table shows the expenses incurred and the profits received in and from the cultivation of 1250 acres of land-1000 in cotton and 250 in corn:-

AND THE PARTY OF T	
EXPENSES.	
100 hands, at \$10 per month. 160 barrels of pork at \$40. 40 barrels of molass s, at \$40. 40 barrels of molass s, at \$40. Clothing for 100 hands, at \$50. 50 first-class mules, at \$150. Wagons and farming implements. Oxen and cows. 5060 oushes of corn, at \$1. thay and todder. Oversed's wag's. Assistant Overser's wages. Alsdicines, medical at endance, etc. Cartenter's tools, cooking utensils. e c. Lumber. Lumber.	. 4,000 . 1,600 . 5,000 . 7,500 . 1,500 . 1,500 . 2,0,00 . 1,000 . 1,000 . 1,000 . 1,000 . 1,500
Fee simple of land, at \$20 per acre	. 25 000
Total PROPITS	.874,400
1000 ba'es of dotton—400 pounds each—at 30 cents	\$120,000 7 500 5,000 1 000 25 000
Total. Deduct expenses	8159 030 74 480
Net profits	unds to still be which

with the certain development of the South, must

The estimates here made seem the minimum. The wages of slaves may be more than those given, so also will be the worth of cotton. Were it not for that hostility which still exists in the South, we would advise emigrants to settle in the late Rebel States. The pride and hatred of her inhabitants are ruining their future prospects. If a change is secured in her spirit, Northern manufactures and Northern enterprise would soon regenerate her exhaustion, and reinvigorate her weak and fainting frame.

-Of Goncourt's new play, Henriette Marcelat, an English critic writes that "absurdings of all kinds, and slang phrases destitute of wit, dis-grace the work. There is, indeed, no redeeming quality about it—nothing products to the dramatic art, for literature, nor what may be called conventional theatrical liberty. The recollec-tion of this piece will serve but one useful purpose—that of furnishing a lesson to young authors who are silly en ugh to be leve in the efficacy of public favor, independent of their claim to it.

-Signor Lanza and Signor Sarraco, of the Italian Parliament, incurred some danger when recently returning by the rail way from Turin to Florence. They were in a reserved carriage, and the train had but just left the station of Prato, when a spark from the locomotive fell into the carriage, and set it ablaze. M. Lanza opened the door, and passed along the footboard rom wagon to wagon till he reached the guard, and the train was stopped; the carriage was already burnt, little more remaining than the iron costing. Sarraco, who, it seems, is not so active, had extricated himself, and was clinging to one of the nearest cars, his hands bleeding from the glass of the windows which he had been obliged to break to secure a purchase. The other travellers did not hear of the danger until it was over.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Ten Commandments a Compend of Moral Law. To the Editor of The Frening Telegraph:-

Having entered into a tormal and solemp cave pant with Israel, they pledging obedience to H m and He piedging to make them His pecu lar tressure atove all people, the Lord proceeds to test their obe di nee by prescribing laws to them. The great and magnificent preparations for their utterance we have adverted to. We must now note the new and more intimate relations the people sustain to God under this covenant of restrictions; which looks to the limitation of the covenant with Abraham making aim the Father of many nations, and confluing us blessings to this people of farnel. Accordingly, in verse 2, chan xx, He refers to this peculier neurness or relation, "I am the Leid thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out or the house or bondage." this ianguage is substantially the same which prefaced the proposal of the covenant of restriction mentioned in the preceding paper, and in chap, xix, 4-10. Without expressly affirm no it, it nevertheless suggests a reason why Israel should give an attentive eer to the commandments immediately tellowing. It occupies the local position, yet without either the form or the substance of a preamble to the constitution which follows. Hence it is argued by some that the ten words bolong exclusively to the Hebrew people, and that they have no binding authority for any other people. We acmit they express a reason, special and pointed, and based on gratitude, way that people shou d make a solemn league and covenant with God, and why they should fulfil it in seeping this law of the ten words But how this should shut out other nations and people from the pale of this moral code, it is impossible for us to see. There are no terms indicative of exclusiveness, either in this preamble or in the ten words, or in the sub-equent remarks; nothing to shut off the rest of mankind from the benefits of God's moral law,

We ought to note particularly that they were uttered in thurider-tones from the summit of the flery Mount. 'We have observed the prejude to the awful act, and when the majestic utterances are closed, the historian tells us (v. 18), "And all the people saw the thunderings, and the lightnings, and the noise of the trumpet, and the mountain stroking." No difference is perceived in regard to any of the ten. All and equally they are the voice of God.

2. This mirsculous utierance, with all its dread surroundings, is intended to impress the mind with a profoundly solemu sense of the transcendent importance of the matter or things so uttered. We can imagine nothing better adapted to produce such an impression. "And the people stood afar off, and Moses drew near unto the thick darkness where God was. And the Lord said unto Moses, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, Ye have seen that I have talked with you from heaven"-vs. 21, 22. Take with this (3 another remark. These ten commandments are all that God thus spake. Much instruction and many laws He communicated through Moses; but the ten only in tounder tones to the whole people directly. Their very great importance it is impossible for us not to infer.

4. Leiore we inquire into the matter of them, let us note the person who gave this law. This we find to be the second person-the Son of God. This is mace evident by comparing Psaim | Ixviii, 17, 18 with Ephesians iv. 8:- 'The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels; the Lord is in the midst of them as in Sinai. Thou hest ascended on high, I hou hast led captivity exprive; Thou hast received gifts for men." This is applied Ly Pau to Christ: -" When He ascended up on high, He led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men." The same Lord who was among His angels on Smai, descended into the lower parts of the earth, and also ascended and received and gave g.fis for men. Johovah Jesus .t was that thundered from Sinai and that flashed in the lightnings out of the thick darkne and the lurid flames; hence this fire was, like that in the bush at Horeb, a fire that burned without consuming

5. Moses, after the utterance of the ten words drew near the truck darkness, xx, 21, and there abode with God in the Mount forty days and forty mghts. Exodus xxiv, 18. And during these meetags he received a great variety and number of municipal regulations, chapter xx, 21 to xxiv, 1, and the entire instructions concerning the construction of the Tabernacle. And at the close he received the "two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the inger of God,"-xxx1, 18. "And on them was written according to all the words which the Lord spoke with you in the Mount, out of the midst of the fire." Deut. 1x. 10

6. This writing on stone is as significant as the utterances from Sinar, of the permanency of the Ten Commandments, and their essentially moral nature. They are a transcript of the moral attributes of God, and as unchangeable as His own eternal nature. Nothing short of this can be inferred from the materist and the writing.

7. The same is taught in their subsequent deposit in the Ark, cailed for this very reason "the Ark of the Testimony." The ten words are God's te-timony to moral purity and against all iniquity. The Ark is the most sacred of all the Tabernac'e and its furniture. Its location within the vail, the material or its composition, the golden cover and the cheruping constituting the morey seat, and the fact that nothing but the two tables was permitted to be deposited therein-all conspire to enhance the purity, permanency, and sacredness of the ten words. The entire system of the Tabernacle service has these tables for its central idea. To keep untarnished tae tables of the testimony; to impress the worshippers with the profoundest veneration and reverence for them; to joint out the way of acceptable approach into the ho lest of all; and to provide for the dissemination of their contents on the swift wings of the divinely constituted and qualified messengers of mercy, this is the life and soul of the symbolic posper of the Tabernacle. See, for more on this point, "The Tabernace," recently published at No. 821 Chesnut street. THEOPHILUS

-The cold weather in January killed a large number of peach trees in New Jersey.

-At a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Leon Foucault exhibited a new apparatus for regulating electric light. It keeps the two charcoal pencials at the distance required by an automatic motion, which pushes them forward or draws them back, as occasion may require. The two sets of clockwork which produce this effect communicate with an electro-magnet, which, as it bends either to the right or left, puts the corresponding set in motion, and when in an intermediate position, stops the motion of both. But in order to establish a connection between the two sets, that the one may not be independent of the other, M. Foucault has introduced a sun andlanet wheel which acts on the catch of the electro-magnet.

-Mrs. Lefevre, a sister of Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, has written an earnest letter to the London papers in behalf of the latter, which con-cludes with these words:-

"My sister has asserted her position as an

honorable wife by the suit and sanction of her

tamily, who believe in her truth and the sanctily of her mardage, though most anxious at the same time to obtain from his Holmess the Pope a dispensation from the unhappy bond.
"In the meantime, I trost and pray that the Great Just Judge of all tribunals will yet remove this stigms from her beloved name, and that an English public will not believe that which never has and never can be proved against the most enduring and unrepining of God's suffering

THE OTERO MURDER.

Forther Developments - Who is the Outity Party? - Has Viela Got the Watch- Remarkable Speech of Gon-

zales. The affidavits published yesterday have created an immense excitement among the members of the King's County har and among the resident Spaniards. It will be remembered that the two principal witnesses against Conzaler and Pellec er on the trial were Frank Viela and Edward Fau. Viela had formerly been a cook, but had of late rather played the gentleman, and in this capaspeak a word in a strange tongue, was only too happy to meet a lellow-countryman who would converse with him. Viela owned the razors with which Otero's throat and hands were cut; he was in company with the others at the time when they were last seen in New York, and he is un toubtedly the one to whom Genzales refers when he said:-"I have got to die-there's no help for it; but it's hard to die and have the man who was first in the murder see me hung," Both Gonzales and Pel-licier say that Viela has Otero's watch. It so how did he get it, and why does he keep i Mr. Sampsony, the book-keeper of Messra. Cuyas & Co.'s Barcelona Hotel, who was of great assistance to the able District Attorney,

in working up the case, has seen Edward Fau who, with Viels, convicted Gonzeles and Petil several times since the verdict. Shortly after that was rendered Fan, who testified that he played the spy on his two associates, was dis-charged and paid \$160. Since then he has been living in a dranken, disreputable manner; has hung around the Spanish rendezvous, avoided by ail, discontented, loud-mouthed, and full of

He talks continually of having convicted the two men and saved the third. He says deliberately that Viela cut Otero's throat, and that he spared him because Viela was his friend. How came he by such a guilty knowledge, and how about the law of accessory after the fact? On the evidence of such as he, combined with that of the man he charges with the murder, the two unlortunate men are to be banged.

It is understood that they will make a confession the day before their execution. Thus stands this raddle, and it rests with the District Attorney of Kings county to solve it. He has hitherio shown such tact, ability, industry, and ingenuity, that we are emboldened to be lieve he will not leave one stone unturned to bring all the parties concerned in the Otero as sass nation to their legal and richly murited punishment.—N. Y. Times.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

G R A N D C O N C E R T.will be given at

be given at NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET Street, below THIRTEENTH, on
THE RSDAY EVENING, February 8, 1886,

in aid of the CATHOLIC PHIL MATHEAN LITERARY INSTIThe Programme will be highly varied and edifying in character, doubtless forming one of the most pleasing entertainments of the presen season. A better concention can be had as to what it will really be from the mere announcement of the names of the following we increasing performers, al. of whom are engaged for the occasion:—

ccession:

M'ME JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF,

M'ME HENRIETTA BEHEE'S.S.

MISS ELLIE, MOUSEFFERTY.

MISS ELLIE, MOUSEFFERTY.

MISS MARCELINE C. ELLERS.

THE FULL OF IED STATES BRASS BAND,

(Protessor John Josepherer, Leader).

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QUARTETT OF THE YOUNG MENNERCHOR

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(Professor Wolsieffer Leader),

consisting of

Professor Wolsieffer Leader),

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THOMAS E. HARKINS,
DANIEL MCINITRE,
PHILIP MOURE,
WM C. PROBASCO,
AND OTHERS
THE GRAND CONCERT PIANO,
used upon the occasion (from the celebrated manufactory of Messes, Calcaberg & Vaupel, New York) is
furnished by

Sole Agent for Phi ade phia. No. 281 South Fifth street, and will be peshed at by PROF. A. F. DOS SANTOS.

The Cencert will commence punctually at 7% o'clock. Tickets fifty cents each. They can be obtained at all the principal Music Sores and Catholic Book stores (with small bits eight entries parties are), or of any of the (with sm-1, bils giving particuars), or of any of the nembers of the Institute. THOMAS E. HARKINS, Musical Direct

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY -Agreeably to the call of the UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, the Union offizens or the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested. to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations for TUESDAY LVENING, February 13, 1856, at 7% o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors, to conduct the Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions on on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, 1866, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this Election there shall be elected one Senator al and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in Convention (agreeably to Rate 10th of the Rules for the Government of the Union Party) to elect Delegates to the state Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 7th of March 1866 to nominate a Governor, and transact such other business as may be brought besore the Convention for the good of the

By order of the City Executive Committee. WILLIAM ELLIOTI, Chairman

JOHN L. HILL. | Fecretaries. YOUNG MEN PREPARED

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Catalogues furnished on application at the College. 1 WIRT PETROLEUM COMPANY OF

WEST VIRGINIA, Office No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

PHD ADELPHIA. February 1, 1866.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wirr Petroleum Company of West Virginia will be hele at the office of the Company on FRIDAY. February 1s, at it of clock A. M., to raffy a sale of the property of the Company, and to base a resolution to discontinue the business of the corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

21th 2t NORTON JOANSON, Secretary.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WILLIAM FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WILHAM
LLOYD GARRISON, General CARL SCHUEZ,
Mrs. F. L. W. HARPLE Prof. W H. DAY, and Hon,
wILHAM D. Ketley, wil speak at CONCERT
HALL, upon National topics. February 8th, 15th, and
id and Match 1st, 8th, and 15th.
Tickees or the Course, \$150. Single admission, 35
cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnit
streets, and at the door.

235te

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Debts promptly collected in any City or Town or the United states.

1 OM FIFNT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE.

DINING-ROOM, —F. LAKEMEYER,
CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the
Public generally that he has jet nothing madons to make
this place comfortable in every respect for the account
modation of guests. He has opened a large and commodation to guests. He has opened a large and commodation to minig-Room in the second serv. His SIDLBOARD is mrnished with BRANDLES, WINLWHIFEY, Etc., Etc., 61 SUPERIOR BRANDS, 11

TIME FLIES RAPIDLY IS attending to business procured through HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSION PRINTING ROOMS, No. 430 CH. SNUT Street.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—t ontaining nearry 300 pages, and 130
fine Plates and Lagravings of the Analous of the Human
Organs in a State of Bealth and Disease with a Treatise
on Early 1 rors, its Deplorable t onsequences upon the
mind and Body, with the author's 1 ian of Treatment,
the only rational and success all mode of corre as 200 virts
by the rejort of cases treated. A unthul advance to the
marri d and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent tree of
postage to any address, on receipt of 25 comis in stamps
or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No.
21 b AlDLN Lane, Albany, N.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either pers nally or by mail,
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 5m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UPPER ISLAND OIL A special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Upper Is and Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company No. 4.5 CHESNUT Mirest Philadelphia, Parani Ules DAY, the 20th day of February next, 1906 at 12 o'clock moon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A. C. UAITELL WILLIAM GETTY, A. R. CH. MBLRS, M. R. STROUD.

ALFRED MARTIEN.

151 wibst ALFRED MARTIEN.

OFFICE OF THE WALNUT ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Walnut is and Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company No 425 CHENUT -treet Philacelphia, Pa. on IUL SDAY, the lith of February next, (1866, at 12 o'c cext, noon, to accupen a proposition to reduce the capital stock of the Company to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A C. CATTELL

A C. CATTFLL
WILLIAM GETTY,
JOHN GARRETT,
M R STROUD,
WM. M BARLOW. 131217812

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILHOAD COMPANY
HOAD COMPANY
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:
The Annum Meeting of the Stockholders or this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1966, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL. HALL
The Annual Ricction for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March. 1966, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH.
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26 1865.
71:e Annual Meet ng of the Stockholders will be hold on 1UESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.
126 t 2 13

A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAR E hereby give notice to all persons, and particularly to Hote 'and Restaurant Reciers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be strictly enforced on and a for the 1st day of February. 18:6. Any information or a viola loa of the aw reported to our Se leiter. Walld also of the aw reported to our Se leiter. Walld also of the aw reported to our Se leiter. Walld also of the aw reported to our Se leiter. Walld also of the aw reported to our Se leiter. Walld also of the aw reported to our Se leiter. Walld also of the Section.

H. B. TATHAM. President.

No 608 S. WHARV &S.

JAMWS B. (HANDLER, Section.

21 theraxw.

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NEW YORK MUSEUM,
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orgament to the Toret. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

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SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADEL-17 & Y (1 PHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

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They are now the eading Planos, and are sold to all parts of the word and are offered on more liberal terms They are now the eading Pianos, and are sold to apparis of the word and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained aircctly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive lacilities enable us to offer great indicements over others.

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PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.

Best in the city, at reduced prices, at #LaHERTY'S, No. 897 CHESNUT Street. Opposite the Continental Notice -- Store closed on Sunday. Customers p'ease purchase on Saturday.

NOTICE

TO MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Paper Collars, Cuffs, Bosoms, Etc.

OFFICE LOCKWOOD MANUPACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 255 and 257 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADA-We have sold all the Patents on Paper Collars owned by us to the Union Paper Collar Company of New York and shall continue to manu acture all styles as hereto ore, our goods being licensed under all the patents owned by the Union Paper Co lar Company.

W. E. & E. D LOCK WOOD, For Lockwood Manutacturing Company. PEILADELPHIA, January 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MOLDED COLLAR COMPANY,

No. 76 STATE STREET, BOSTON. The American Molded Collar Company Tereby give notice that they have disposed of their Patents on Paper Col ars to the Union Paper Collar Company of Naw York, but will continue to manufacture under a license from said Company.

RICHENO D. NICKERSON, Treasurer. BOSTON, January 31, 1866.

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY,

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York, CAPITAL STOCK, \$3,000,000.

The Union Paper Collar Company having purchased all the Patents on Paper Collars owned by he Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of Pa Indelphia (are owners of Hunt & Lockwood's Patents), and by the American Molded Collar Company, of Boston (late owners of Gray's Palents), hereby notify all "arties making or selling Paper Collars, Cuffs, or Bosoms, unless the same are manufactured under a Hoonse from this Company, that they are infringing said Patents, and that they will be held restonsible in damages for such

JAMES A. WOODBURY, President. SOLOMON S. GRAY, Treasurer. Offices [No. 110 LROADWAY, N. W YORK, No. 56 WASHINGTON STREET, BUSTON. NEW YORE, February 1, 1866. 28 ths2: 4p

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IMMENSE BARGAINS.

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CALL AT THE STORE OF

PROPRIETORS OF THE

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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST

WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR SPRING STOCK.

THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMEN'1

ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

IS NOW UNDER WAY

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

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CINCINNATI HAMS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,

BROAD AND CHESNUT STS. GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS REVENUE STAMPS, Or all descriptions,

Always on band,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seven in street,
One door below Seventh street,
ost liberal discount The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed.

2.5 WORK, McCOUCH de

STOOK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS. No. 86 S. THIRD STREET

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold. STOCKS Fought and Sold on Commission. INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p